

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 3, 1863.

NO. 160.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

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August 8, 1860.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.
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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. Says he belongs to Bay Mogs, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, near Hickman Bridge. He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and stout made.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.**
June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself TAYLOR. Says he is the property of Joseph Pettus, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.**
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The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.**
June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 120 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.**
June 8th, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.**
May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 19th February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.**
May 5, 1863-1m.

Runaways in Hart County Jail.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself JAMES MADISON. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Henneg, of Alabama.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.**
May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Maysville, Ky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.**
May 8, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Russell county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th day of November, 1862, by Cyrus W. Bollen, a negro man calling himself JAMES MADISON. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, black, a scar on the right cheek which extends to the lower corner of his mouth, weighs about 170 pounds, heavy set and stout. Says he belongs to Baxter Butler, of New Orleans, Louisiana.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **S. B. WARREN, J. R. C.**
April 3, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BILL JOHNSON. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark mulatto skin, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says he is free, but has no papers to show that fact.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.**
April 13, 1863-1m.

Runaways in the Henry County Jail.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Jeremiah Cleveland, Bedford county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **J. M. JONES, J. H. C.**
April 8th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, by Robert Gilechies, of Louisville, a negro man calling himself JOSHUA. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and was dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Miss Hattie Clark, now in Texas, and was in charge of J. M. Duke, of Woodberry, Cannon county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **J. M. JONES, J. H. C.**
April 8th, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 16th day of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself FAITH or FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, 6 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Ruthersford county, near Smyrna, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.**
April 23, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 23d day of November, 1862, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 30 years of age, weighs 180 to 200 pounds, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to James P. Williams, of Loudon county, Alabama.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.**
April 23, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself CALLEY. He is about 35 years of age, black color, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, one upper jaw tooth out on the left side. Says he belongs to Berry Holyfield, of Graves county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.**
May 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself ED. He is about 35 years of age, black complexion. Says he is the property of Wesley Cheatham, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.**
May 27, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 120 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.**
June 8th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 20 years of age, copper complexion. Says she belongs to Dick Cunningham, of Paducah, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. **WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.**
May 27, 1863-1m.

Runaways in the Bracken County Jail.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 18th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. Says he is the property of Alexander Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, copper color, and will weigh about 150 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.**
May 29, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man named JOSEPH BROOKING. He is about 23 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.**
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of November, 1862, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE RUNLEY, alias George Merritt. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, copper color. He had on a suit of military clothes. He claims to be free, and says he was a waiter to an officer in an Illinois regiment at Mt. Sterling.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.**
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JESSE ROYSTON. Says he belongs to Jesse D. Royston, of Garrard county, Ky. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 170 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.**
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE OHIO COUNTY JAIL, March 14, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man named BILL. Said man is 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark complexion, is about 24 years of age, and has a double thumb and two distinct thumb nails on left hand. Says he belongs in Smith county, Virginia.
Said negro will be dealt with according to law unless called for and proved in due time. **JOHN P. TRACY, J. O. C.**
March 23, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, on the 25th of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself PHILIP. Says he is the property of Nancy Ray, near Fayetteville, Tenn. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, rather thick lips, and will weigh about 165 or 170 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. **R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.**
March 23, 1863-1m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets. **SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.**
April 6, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Laswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of said JEREMIAH POPE, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: **J. F. ROBINSON.**
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

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By the Governor: **J. F. ROBINSON.**
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: **J. F. ROBINSON.**
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: **J. F. ROBINSON.**
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Liverpool and London Fire & Life INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand.....	\$232,541 76
2. Real estate unincumbered.....	130,060 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth—per cent. more than same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying.....	955,409 00
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission.....	75,042 69
5. The Bonds and Stock owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:.....	
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock.....	46,000 00
7. All other securities.....	49,783 23
Total assets of the Company	\$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.....	
2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....	\$73,140 25
3. All other claims against the Company—none.....	
Total liabilities	\$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK.

City and County of New York. ss.
Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, says that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, and correct statement of the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgage above described have not been assigned, or in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.
HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Ch'm.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.
[L. S.] **DAN. SEIXAS,**
Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused my official seal the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewed.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent aforesaid, have been known and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the above referred to the said Company's capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
Agent.
JOHN B. TEMPLE,
Frankfort, Ky.
March 25, 1863-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: **J. F. ROBINSON.**
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
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Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: **J. F. ROBINSON.**
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
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COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goate, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. **SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.**

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

My First Shot at a Tiger.

It was in the month of April, one of the hottest months of an unusually hot Indian season, now some ten or twelve years ago, that I set out with my friend P— on a tiger hunting expedition for the Jugdispore jungle.

This vast jungle, or impenetrable forest, as it may justly be termed, was, at the time of which I write, the haunt of numerous wild beasts, and among these many Bengal tigers, which were the terror of the neighborhood, and which from their immense strength and ferocity, proved themselves in several encounters such dangerous antagonists that few Europeans cared to attack them.

From the first moment of my placing foot on Indian soil, however, I had greatly desired to make closer acquaintance with these formidable brutes, of which I had heard so much, and on the day in question I was in high spirits on setting out.

P— (or Clement, as I familiarly called him) was a thorough sportsman and a splendid shot; and although this was to be my first meeting with these "monarchs of the Indian forests," I had little doubt of our success.

Carrying each a trusty rifle, we left the small town of Jugdispore, where we had been staying, at an early hour of the morning, and in about two hours' time arrived at the borders of the jungle of the same name.

Before starting, Clement had proposed that we should take our swords with us, so that at the conclusion of our sport we might indulge in a little sword practice, of which he was passionately fond, and at which he was a great adept. To this I agreed, and accordingly we gave our swords to the care of two Indians, who were to accompany us to beat the bush.

Arrived at the jungle, we lost no time in entering it by a small beaten path, our two Indians taking the lead. Wending our way through this for nearly an hour, we emerged on an open glade, in the center of which stood two palm trees. Toward these we rapidly directed our steps, and having sent our Indians to beat the surrounding jungle, we kept close under the shade of the trees, anxiously awaiting the result.

We could scarcely have been waiting more than ten minutes, when a fierce growl suddenly startled us both, and almost at the same moment a full grown leopard sprang from the jungle. We fired simultaneously, and the huge brute fell dead almost at our feet.

Before firing, I had taken care to aim for the shoulder, where I knew a wound would, in all probability, prove fatal; and as I had fired steadily, I was pretty sure my bullet had told. I had struck me, however, that Clement, who was usually such a skillful marksman, had this time entirely failed, or that he had only wounded where he had intended to kill.

After the smoke from our rifles had cleared away, I was the first to speak.

"You have not sustained your old prestige as a shot," I said, addressing my friend; "for you see you have only wounded, where my bullet has killed."

"What do you mean?" he said. "I mean that for the first time in your life you have not succeeded in your aim," I replied. "that the death of that leopard (pointing to the dead body of our late antagonist) is due to me alone."

Clement looked up with such a look of astonishment in his face as I never saw before. Then he spoke calmly and deliberately—"If you had never fired," he said, "that leopard would have lain where it now lies."

It was too bad. To be thus contradicted when I was convinced of the truth of what I had said, was to me insupportable. At first I grew irritated—then angry; but while my words waxed warm he retained complete control over his temper, and his replies were calm and decided. It was, perhaps, this very exercise of control over his temper that so exasperated me, and made me lose mine; but certain it is that, completely forgetting myself, and giving vent to my ungovernable rage, I called him a liar, accusing him at the same time of striving to take away from me the honor which was justly my due.

When I had said that word which no man should say to another, which I could not have said had I been quite myself, I bitterly repented it.

Such a change as came over Clement I never saw before, and hope never to see again. A rush of blood suffused his face, and his whole frame literally shook with nervous agitation, while his fingers grasped convulsively the stock of his rifle.

With an almost superhuman effort, which was intensely painful to me to see, he regained his self-possession; and though his face was now ashy pale, and his eyes fixed and glassy, his tones when he spoke were calm, quiet and deliberate.

"You have called me a liar," he said; "you shall first prove your words, and then you shall account to me for them," and he beckoned me to follow him.

I obeyed mechanically. Arrived at the dead body of the leopard, Clement addressed me—"Where do you say your bullet entered?" he asked.

"Near the shoulder," I replied.

"Then perhaps you can find it," he said, bitterly.

I stooped down, and scanned carefully the body of the leopard. There was no wound to show that a bullet had entered near the shoulder, but there were evident signs of one having glanced from the shoulder-blade. I looked up—I did not speak; it was evident that Clement saw in my face what he knew already.

"And now he said, 'you will see that my bullet pierced its heart!'"

Looking down again I saw, sure enough, close to the region of the leopard's heart, a wound where a bullet had entered, which must have caused death so suddenly and instantaneously that it had scarcely drawn any blood. There was no longer any doubt in my mind: I was thoroughly convinced.

"And now," continued Clement, addressing me—"Now that you have not been able to prove your words, you shall either retract them, or you shall account to me for them."

"I acknowledge that I am wrong, Clement," I said, bitterly, for his arbitrary manner irritated me; "but you must learn that I am not to be intimidated into retracting my words."

"Then you shall not leave this place alive!" As he spoke these words he raised his rifle slowly to his shoulder and pointed it at me. I saw by his determined look that he meant what he said, yet I was not afraid. Leaning my rifle against the stem of a tree, I folded my arms on my breast and confronted him.

"If you wish to commit murder," I said—"If you would murder a defenceless man, you may do so, I shall not protect myself."

Clement lowered his rifle. "No, I do not wish to murder you," he said, in that icy tone which froze my blood; "but you shall render me ample satisfaction in fair fight for the insult you have thought fit to put upon me."

"As you please," I replied. "You will be good enough," he continued, "to take up your position with your rifle behind the palm tree near which you stand, while I place myself behind the one near me. But stay," he continued, "should our rifles fail, which I do not think probable, we have our swords," and taking his from one of the Indians, he buckled it to his side. I did the same.

"And now," continued Clement, taking up his position, while I followed his example, when the sun's shadow touches that sapling, (pointing to one which grew almost equidistant from our two trees, but slightly nearer the jungle,) you will step out and fire."

"Agreed," I said, suddenly—"I will be ready," and, glancing toward the sapling, I saw that the shadow of the sun was creeping slowly nearer and nearer and that in about ten minutes it would touch it.

During the whole of the foregoing scene, which I have endeavored to depict as truthfully as possible, and which took place in less time than I take to relate it, our two Indians had remained as immovable, and almost as impassible, as statues, doubtless well pleased, or caring little whether one or both of their enemies, the Feringhees, should be killed.

Up to this time I had acted under the impulse of the moment and almost without thought; but now that the excitement of the time was over, I could realize the intention of my position. Clement, I had good reasons to know, was a skilled marksman, and I knew also, that he would have little mercy. Already, then, I had almost given myself up for lost. But even in this moment of dread and almost certain death, I would not have retracted my words nor have apologized for the world. No my pride forbade it. Yet, angered and incensed against him as I still was, I had not lost all those feelings of friendship which I had entertained for him before our quarrel, and I felt that should he fall by my hand I should never forgive myself. Thus I had determined that I would fire low—that I would only wound him, if possible. But if I should be killed! Strenuously as I strove to banish it, this thought kept recurring to my mind again and again. I was so young to die; but, if I must, I felt that I would sooner fall by Clement's hand than a stranger's. But one word of aid to my relatives—to those I loved best in this world—the thought was maddening.

During the short interval of time which would elapse before the sun's shadows should touch the sapling, an after thought struck me, and I called to Clement—"If one of us should be killed," I said, "who will know he was not murdered?"

"Our Indians are witnesses," he replied. "Black testimony will not suffice in a court of law," I answered.

"True," he said; "I had not thought of that. I will write." And tearing a leaf from his pocket-book, he took a pencil from his pocket, and wrote the following words:

"The undersigned have this day engaged in mortal combat. That everything was conducted in a spirit of equity our two Indians, Mohul and Visram Beg, can testify. He who falls, falls in fair fight."

Underneath he signed his name, then passing the document to me, he requested me to sign it. I did so, and returning it to him, Clement hung it on a bough of the sapling, then resumed his position.

And now that the work of death was complete, I glanced towards the sapling. The shadow of the sun was very close to it; I saw in a few minutes it must touch.

Banishing with an indescribable effort the thoughts which came crowding fast and thick upon me, I kept my eye fixed on the sapling, calmly awaiting the dread moment.

And now it had come. The shadow which had been stealing nearer and nearer now touched the stem of the sapling, and at the precise moment, and almost simultaneously, we both stepped from our posts and fired.

I felt Clement's bullet, with a whizz and a dull booming sound, pass close to my cheek—so close, indeed, that I almost thought I was wounded. When the smoke from our rifles cleared away, I saw Clement standing erect; there was no doubt I had missed him and that in attempting to fire low I had entirely failed. But there was no time to think, for drawing his sword, and uttering almost an imprecation at the failure of his shot, he sprang forward to the attack.

I attempted to draw my sword, but it would not come. The more I urged, the firmer it remained; the more violence I used the faster it stuck. I verily believe in that moment I cursed that sword.

Relinquishing, then, my hopeless efforts, I folded my arms on my breast and confronted Clement, calmly awaiting his onset and the sword which I knew would be plunged into my breast. But it was never to come. Just as he had upraised his sword in his right hand to plunge it into me, and that I thought my last moment had arrived, it was hurled violently from his hand to some distance, and he himself was thrown with force to the ground.

I looked for my deliverer and his assailant. I had not to look long. At a short distance from me Clement lay on the ground, and on the top of him, and growling fiercely, was an immense Bengal tiger. There was no doubt in my mind that the huge brute had seen him rush across the glade, and had sprung upon him from the jungle.

I cannot say what thoughts at that moment passed through my mind. Clement I knew was unarmed: his rifle he had fired at me, and his sword had been hurled violently from his hand. When I saw unarmed, I own that I knew he carried about him a small clasp-knife; but what was that against such a antagonist? Yet I knew he was brave, and even in this perilous moment he did not lose his self-possession, but drawing his clasp-knife from his belt, he struck well directed and strongly given blows on the head and throat of his assailant; but they had but little effect, save to enrage even more the huge brute, who had now raised his victim from the ground, and was preparing to carry him off to the jungle.

I must confess that evil thoughts were passing through my brain. Here was a man who but a minute before had been thirsting after my blood, in the power of a merciless assailant; and I, whose life he had striven to take, was the only one that could save him. Should I leave him to his fate?

Heaven be praised that this thought had not long dominion over me. I forgot in another moment my quarrel with Clement, and only remembered the feelings of friendship which I had entertained for him, and determined to save him at the risk of my life. These thoughts had flashed through my mind in a second of time, and loosing my rifle hastily, I raised it to my shoulder bending one knee on the ground to ensure a steadier aim.

And now the cries of the Indians had become terrific, and almost unheeded me; and motioning them to be quiet, I waited till the tiger should expose a vital part at which I might aim.

In this moment of intense anxiety I felt my heart audibly beating, for I knew that should I fail in my aim, no earthly power could save my friend; that the tiger would bear him to the jungle, and that I should never see him again; and I knew also, that in this moment of extreme peril, Clement would rather have died than have called to me for succor—that his pride would forbid it.

However, the decisive moment had arrived, for the tiger, irritated, no doubt, by the cries of the Indians, turned his head round towards me, growling fiercely. I did not wait a moment, but, taking aim for the temple, I fired. My ball pierced its brain, and the huge brute rolled dead on the ground.

Springing forward to Clement, I found him lying on the ground insensible. Taking some water from some chatties or earthen vessels that we had brought with us, I bathed his face with it; then producing a flash from my pocket, poured some brandy down his throat. The strong liquid ineffably revived him, and in a few minutes he was enabled to regain his feet. Seeing that he was still, however, too weak to return home on foot, I dispatched our two Indians for a palanquin, while I remained with him till their return.

After the Indians had departed, Clement remained silent for some time, then addressing me, he said:

"Who fired that shot? To whom am I indebted for my life?"

"I did," I replied.

"Good God!" he said, "this is a just retribution: that the man whose life I was bent on taking away should have saved my own." "Forgive me Harry," he continued, coming forward and calling me by my name; "we have both been very wrong, but we have learnt a lesson that I trust we shall never forget." He held out his hand: I grasped eagerly. My joy knew no bounds. What I thought to be impossible had now come to pass. Clement and I were again reconciled. During the half hour which had elapsed before our Indians returned we neither of us spoke—I believe our hearts were too full!

When the palanquin arrived, I assisted Clement into it, and in a short time we safely arrived at our homes. He is now completely recovered of his wounds. Many years have passed since then, yet I still as vividly remember the details of the scene which I have attempted to describe as on the day they happened. We have been better friends ever since. The tiger's skin I keep as a trophy, and I shall never forget "my first shot at a tiger" in the Jugdispore jungle.

Our Food and Dress.

The promise of an unusually plentiful harvest in Europe, and particularly in England, has already begun to check exportations, hence notwithstanding our war the quantity of grain and corn grown in this country during the present year, will be as much at least, as the production of 1862. If our exports be diminished, which must follow if Europe also has a good harvest the supply here will be greater than the demand, and the price of flour will tumble down naturally causing a reduction in the present exorbitant prices of other provisions; for all through the civilized world, the cost of the "staff of life" regulates the cost of descriptions of food. If a barrel of flour, fit for ordinary domestic use, were sold at \$5, instead of \$5 50 to \$9, we should pay 8 to 10 cents per pound for veal and mutton, and 12 to 15 cents per pound for beef and lamb, instead of from 16 to 18 cents for the two former, and 20 to 25 cents for the latter.

So far, so good; for the reduction of the present enormous cost of food is a great good. But there is another phase of the question. Provided that a much smaller amount than ordinary of our cereal products be exported to Europe, the balance of trade, which regulates the exchanges, will turn against us, and our people should count the probability of disaster from the loss of dollars of any article be exported to England, and that we have been in the habit of receiving an equivalent in produce or manufactures, the account is balanced. But, when England takes only half that amount from us, while we continue to receive the whole amount from her, there is a balance of half a million against us—a balance to be paid in gold, to be paid when due, the penalty being the slur of bankruptcy, the disgrace of debt, and the stoppage of credit, if not so paid.

Although our cost of living has very greatly increased, of late, it has been slightly felt by most persons, except those with fixed incomes. When that cost is low, this class gains; when that cost is high, it suffers. At present, money is abundant, for the expenditure for the war is perpetually throwing large amounts into circulation, and these amounts are largely disbursed in the purchase of real estate, and articles of luxury in food, dress and ornament. The demand for these articles, mostly imported from Europe, is almost unexampled, and will not abate while the war lasts, even though our exports should dwindle down to a tenth of what they were, when the cereal products alone, but cotton, tobacco, rice, and turpentine, were also among them. The difference between what we sell to Europe and what we buy from it must be paid in gold; it is evident that under that necessity, the price of gold will run up to a monstrous premium; and this will prevent our reaping the advantage of cheap living from the abundant harvest soon to be garnered in.

There are two remedies for this evil. One, to prohibit the exportation of the precious metals, a course adopted by England in her Napoleonic wars; the other, to restrain the luxurious habits that have so much increased of late. The first, to be done by the Executive and Congress, is not likely to be resorted to, although it would apply the axe to the root of the evil. The other process, which simply consists in wearing plain clothes instead of costly foreign fabrics, rests with our wives and daughters, and is as little likely to be adopted as the other. It is easy to say, however, that if "ye shall walk in silk attire," continue the burden of the popular strain, the time is not distant when the prices of foreign luxury will be doubled or even trebled, (with no more profits than at present to the shopkeepers,) and that the premium on gold to send abroad to pay for their original purchase will also be tremendously augmented.

There is a family in Vermont so lazy that it takes two of them to chop off a stick of wood. Siah chops while Jim grunts, and then Jim chops, and Siah grunts.

At a trial, recently, the jury returned the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

What the Rebels Think of Peace Sneaks.

Jenkins, when in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, was approached by a white-livered sneak, who announced himself as a sympathizer and peace man. Jenkins said he wasn't worth paroling in the usual form, and ordered up a squad with thick boots, who kicked the fellow out of the village. The Richmond papers treat the Ohio peace sneaks in a manner equally contemptuous, but they take it with a meekness and servility which indicate their proper fitness to come under the yoke of their "natural lords and masters," the autocrats of the plantation.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who was in Chambersburg during Jenkins' occupation of the town a few days ago, gives the following incident as an illustration of the contempt in which the rebels hold the sniveling and spiritless sympathizers in the North.

The rebel General Jenkins being fond of "Switzer kase and lager," accompanied some of our young men to a drinking-house. A blatant young sprig of the law was one of the party, and having become somewhat exhilarated, he commenced to ventilate his disloyal and treasonable sentiments; he was not allowed, however, to proceed very far, until Jenkins informed him that he discovered in him one of those creatures termed copperheads, and that where he came from they were held in more profound contempt than the avowed Black Republicans. This should have been enough for our assinine friend, but he preferred to show his ears still further by referring to "poor Vallandigham" as a greatly-persecuted individual, who had been sent out of our lines by our despotic Government, because of the fact that he had exercised the right of free speech, and had given expression to sentiments which were interpreted as treasonable by those in power.

The reply of Jenkins was this: "My copperhead friend, your Administration did not do its duty. If Lincoln had performed his part as he should have done, he would have hung him six months ago. If any man in the Southern Confederacy would utter sentiments as adverse to our Government as Vallandigham did to yours, we would not only deprive him of liberty, but we would take his life." My informant says that this shot had the effect of sending our besotted friend home a soberer, if not a wiser, youth.

Another fact which I shall give you, is that the rebels were not in town more than a half hour until a villain went to some of the leaders and informed them as to the direction in which most of the citizens' horses had been taken, and also that the bridge at Scotland was a wooden structure, and not iron, as Stuart's men had been informed. This General Jenkins told to one of our influential ladies, and when she requested him to take the fellow with them, his reply was that they would not have such a "scoundrel in their Confederacy if they could prevent it."

HARRISBURG HOSPITALITY.—Some of the New Yorkers who have enlisted in the regiments that have been hastily raised and sent to Harrisburg for its protection, do not seem to think very highly of its hospitality. One of them, writing to the New York Times, says:

Strange as it may appear, when the New York regiments came into town, and marched through the streets to the camping ground, not a cheer of welcome was raised; not the slightest token of gratitude was exhibited. Such complete indifference, such extreme apathy, has seldom, if ever, been witnessed on any similar occasion. It is true the defenders of Harrisburg did not come to be looked at or fêted; but perhaps the time will come when a simple "thank you," by the people, would have been of much value.

Before the troops had proceeded to the encampment, and when weary with a long journey, and longing for a common meal, it is natural to suppose under the circumstances that called them hither, that the citizens of Harrisburg would have exerted themselves to the utmost to make them comfortable. Instead of opening their houses and spreading their tables the people closed the doors and obstinately refused to part with a single meal until an exorbitant price had been agreed upon. It is pleasing, however, to notice that there were two or three exceptions. One lady entertained at her house in twelve hours 125 soldiers, and said that as long as she had anything to eat it was at their disposal. Upon the arrival of the first news of the rebel approach, goods of different kinds could be obtained for a song but the moment four or five regiments entered the place, up went the prices to double and triple the former rates. Now, if a soldier wishes to make a purchase he must be imposed upon by being made to pay fabulous prices. It would be a just retribution if the rebels should station themselves on a formidable eminence, and throw a sufficient number of shells into this uncharitable city to wake the inhabitants to a sense of gratitude and liberality.

Aunt Jemima on Health. Yes, man is fearfully and dreadfully made, as the scriptures say, and women are good deal like him. Now all diseases rise in the stomach, and a body must keep a takin' medicine to keep um out, and if a body hadn't any stomach why there'd be no danger of their bein' sick and they wouldn't have to take medicines. And that is a true sayin' that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," only I think in order to make it all sure it's best to take the ounce and pound aforehand, afore the evil day cometh, as the scriptures say, for you can't tell aforehand what sickness or ailing a day may bring forth, as the scriptures say. Now Providence has provided an arb or root to cure every disease flesh is heir to; though when I told Zebediah so, he said they must a ben created then after father Adam got under the apple tree, and concluded to move out of the garden, and quit the fruit business, and a playin' gentleman, and go to farmin', cause they'd a ben no use for them afore that, and nothin' made in vain as the scriptures say, but he's always askin' questions jest to make everybody and everything look ridiculous, till I don't pay any attention to his nonsense any more, but as I was sayin', there's a medicine to fit every disease, only we can't always jest tell what it is, cause it may be one thing and it may be another, so I jest give all of um I can think of cause if one don't hit it why who knows but another will, jest as I thrash all the yunguns when one of um has ben cuttin' up, so as to be certain of gettin' the right one, and then two to one they all deserve it for some mischief or another, or leastways will deserve it afor a week's over, for children's as prone to do mischief as the sparke is to fly up chimney as the scriptures say.

Western Health Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentlemen, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, of Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-ly.

Locust Fencing Posts.

THE Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company have a large number of old LOCUST TIES, taken from the track, which are admirably suited for FENCE POSTS. They intend using them for wood if not immediately sold for posts.

Any person desiring them in car loads of 150, can have them delivered at any station on the road where there is a switch, by depositing with any agent of the road the amount of their cost, at 15 cents each, and directing where to have them delivered.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

May 4, 1863-3c.

Military Furnisher!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered metal Staps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.

January 26, 1863.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862-1f.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEORGE W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

J. WEITZEL, V. BERENBRICH.

WEITZEL & BERENBRICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

March 16, 1863-1f.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN, Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of ADAMS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, of HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of HART.

For Supt of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

For Representative,
HILLERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,
HARRY B. INNES.

Proposed Re-organization of the Democratic party.

The remarks of the Louisville Journal on the proposed re-organization of the Democratic party in Kentucky are so appropriate, and so forcibly expressed that we give our readers the benefit of them, in preference to anything we might be able to say. We cannot but regard the small faction engaged in this enterprise as working in the interest of the Secessionists of the State.

"The feature of this scheme which first arrests one's notice is the absurdity of the ostensible design, which is to re-organize the Democratic party in the State." The absurdity is indeed glaring. No absurdity could well be more patent.

"In the first place, the whole loyal element of the old Democratic party of Kentucky, together with the whole loyal element of the old Whig party of Kentucky, is and has long been organized under the name of the Union Democracy or Union party of Kentucky, which, from the day of its organization down to the present moment, has been steadily 'in association with those of the North who have stood by the government and the constitution throughout this deplorable civil war,' and which is at the present moment in such association more directly and distinctly than ever before, and quite as directly and distinctly as the Democracy of any one State of the North is in association with the Democracy of any other. The platform of the Union party of Kentucky has been in truth adopted expressly by the Democracy of Pennsylvania and by the Democracy of New York and has been adopted virtually by the Democracy of all the other States of the North. The 'association' is complete and notorious. It is recognized and formal. There is thus no room in Kentucky for a new organization of the kind this scheme ostensibly designs, and no material for such an organization. The place is already filled and the material is already exhausted. The Union party of Kentucky, headed by such Democrats as James Guthrie, and by such Whigs as John J. Crittenden, totally and absolutely precludes the field.

"In the second place, the platform of the organization proposed is not the platform of the Democracy of the North, or of any other party in the country, except the Secession party of Kentucky. The platform of the Democracy of the North in the vital particular to which we allude is expressed succinctly by Governor Seymour. 'We must accept,' says that sterling patriot and accomplished statesman, 'the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the result of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported—all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.' The platform of the new organization proposed is expressed in the reckless and senseless cry of no more men and no more money. This platform not only is not the platform of the Democracy of the North but is especially abhorrent to the history and traditions of the old Democracy of the land. It is conspicuously at war with the whole spirit of the Democracy. Valandigham himself, inspired by the historic memories of that grand old party, has denounced the platform as not only 'moral treason but very little short of actual treason itself.' It is undoubtedly a platform which in its full dimensions has no parallel in the annals of free government. It declares in effect not simply that the obligation to correct the administration is higher than the obligation to maintain the government but that if the administration cannot be corrected at will the government should be abandoned to destruction. This is the principle of the platform.

"No party under any free government of which history speaks has ever before adopted such a platform. Considered as the dictate of patriotism, the platform is the perfection of imbecility. It is no doubt sufficiently well-advised, considered as the dictate of treason. Certainly heretofore in the history of free government no body of patriots has been found imbecile enough and no body of traitors has been found audacious enough publicly to urge a measure of the same kind

and degree with this one. It is unmatched in the annals of political folly and shame. We have repeatedly challenged the editor of the Democrat to name a solitary exponent of the Northern Democracy who sanctions or countenances this platform; but our neighbor has never ventured to open his lips in response to the challenge. He knows there is not one. The proposed organization is therefore not 'in association' but in antagonism with the Democracy of the North. It rests upon a basis which the Northern Democracy of all shades rejects with contempt. There is here already an organization which not merely is 'in association,' with the Democracy of the North but exhausts the material for such an organization in the State; yet if there were not, the new organization proposed, so far from supplying the deficiency, would only make the deficiency more striking and more deplorable. The proposed organization is precisely as hostile to the Democracy of the North as to the Union party of Kentucky."

Wednesday the Frankfort morning train came to a sudden halt, with a shock, about two miles beyond Cropper's depot. The passengers for a moment thought it only a common accident; but in a few minutes the Confederates, with their shotguns, undecorated the crowd. Out went the mail-bags, and some of them were rifled, whilst others were carried off. The passengers were searched for fire-arms, and two watches were taken, one from Mr. Calahan and one from Mr. Nolan. Notice was given all the passengers to get out of the cars, as they were to be burned. In the meantime a telegraph pole was cut down and the wires cut. The whole operation did not occupy but a few minutes. The cars were all on fire in a few minutes, and the marauders skeddaddled to the woods close by. They directed that all the private baggage should be removed; but some was left. Two trunks belonging to the Misses Preston were burned, with valuable contents. The express agent was invited to open his safe, which he had to do, but he had a dry day of cash, only about one hundred dollars. The day before he had a large sum.

"Dr. Wheeler, mail agent, was thrown, by the shock of the locomotive running off the track, against the side of the car, and was severely hurt. He came to just in time to see the mail bags taken away. Some packages of letters, we understand, were saved.

"The squad was led by Captain Hines, the leader of the gang that made a foray into Indiana. Thirteen of the company that went to Indiana escaped, and took a band in Wednesday's transaction. There were only ten in sight. They were seen afterward, and only ten were counted.

"The same gang took fresh horses at Shelbyville night before last. The last seen of them they were going towards Harrodsburg. A man was arrested in Christiansburg, by Dr. Wheeler, who got a package of letters, and was seen opening them and taking out money. He excused himself on the ground that they had been taken by the rebels, and he had picked them up.

"The passengers looked about as silly as usual with men taken by surprise. Only two pistols were found amongst the whole of them."

The above is, we suppose, as near a correct version of this affair as we could get. It is from the Democrat whose editor was aboard the train.

Damage done the oyster beds by petroleum oil pumped into Portland harbor from the bark Hebron is estimated at some seven or eight thousand dollars. The bivalves were not killed, but so impregnated with the offensive odor of the oil as to be made worthless.

The Clarksville Bulletin says the new gunboat General Rosecrans has made its appearance on the river for which it was expressly built. It has three screw propellers and two side wheels, and can be trimmed to draw but sixteen inches of water.

At Lebanon, the 20th Kentucky has been on duty for three or four months, under command of Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Hanson. The Central Kentucky says he is a genial gentleman and efficient officer, and his regiment is unsurpassed by any in the service in discipline and drill. Major Waller, also, is spoken of as deserving of all commendation.

A woman and her married daughter in New Jersey were both delivered of babies the same day—fine boys. In the confusion attending the affair, both babies were placed in the same cradle, and which really belongs to the mother, and which to the daughter, must ever remain a mystery.

At the urgent solicitation of many friends, Dr. Joshua Barnes has consented to become a candidate to represent the people of Bath county in the next Legislature of Kentucky.

Samuel E. DeHaven, Esq., having been called upon by several citizens of Oldham county, to become a candidate to represent that county in the lower house of the next Kentucky legislature, has consented to become a candidate for that position.

Albert Gunn was recently discharged for false entries in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. His dismissal reads thus—"A Gunn discharged for making a false report."

At Winchester Gen. Milroy lost his heavy artillery. The country might have been able to bear that, but the brave General lost his cocked hat. It is to be hoped that the Government will never give him another. [Lou. Jour.]

Celebration To-morrow.

A grand 4th of July celebration will take place to-morrow, at Sugar Tree Grove, near Frankfort.

Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Col. John M. Harlan, and other speakers will address the assemblage. Every loyal lady and gentleman in the county is expected to attend. Music has been provided, and the ladies will be there with baskets filled with the delicacies of the season. Come one! Come all!

Dr. J. M. Mills will have charge of the procession from Frankfort.

Let all attend. Let us cling to the Government while its enemies are trying to destroy it.

The music will be superior. Hal's Georgetown Excelsior Band will be in attendance.

[From the Western Citizen.]

The Child meets her Mother, in Heaven, to-day.

Dedicated to the memory of LETITIA HENRIETTA LINDSAY, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard H. Lindsay, of Bourbon.

Oct. 21st June, 1863, aged 12 years, and 10 months.

Bring flowers, fresh summer flowers to-day; Fairer than crowned our young Queen of May; Rare, and fairer, in dew-drops laden; For snowy temple, and dimpled hands. Sprinkle them softly, fragile and sweet, On the snowy robes, on the small white feet; It is earth's last tribute, of love we pay, For the Child meets her Mother in Heaven to-day!

I know a baptism of tears is shed, A crown of love for the bright, young head, I know a baptism of kisses sweet, Hath made holy, the face, the hands, the feet; While hopes that were dearer, than springtime here, Are crushed, and laid in her sepulchre— Yet we joy, while love's tribute of tears we pay, For the Child meets her Mother in Heaven to-day!

III. The Child meets her Mother—No words belong, Of sweeter meaning, save to seraphs sung, When he veils his face, with his folded wings, And reverently worship, the King of Kings. All earth-loves, have tears for alloy, Only Mother-love is a perfect joy! Ours is the sorrow, of her buried child, But the Child meets her Mother in Heaven to-day!

IV. O fair young Mother, thy violet eyes, Have welcomed her home, with a glad surprise; Thine arms were the first, to unfold her sweet, And guide to the throne, her unsaddled feet. We joy in thy joy, tho' the coming years Shall find her small grave, kept green by our tears; Thine arms we have cradled her, and blessed us as we lay, For the Child meets her Mother in Heaven to-day!

ROSEHART, KY., June 23d, 1863.

New Postage Law.

Merchants, newspaper subscribers, and others who use the mails, should remember that an amended postage law goes into operation on the first of July. Instructions have already been sent to the local postmasters to make every needful preparation for the change.

One of the most important changes in connection with the registration of money letters. Hereafter every clerk or postmaster handling a registered letter is required to sign his name to the package, so that the letter may be traced throughout its entire route after it is deposited in the post office. The receipt given to the receiver of the letter must hereafter be sent to the sender. The fee for registered letters will be increased from five to twenty cents. Under the new law, newspaper postage is reduced as follows:

Weekly, per quarter.....5 cents.
Semi-weekly, per quarter.....10 "
Tri-weekly, per quarter.....15 "
Daily, per quarter.....30 "

Magazines, not exceeding four ounces in weight, are rated as follows:

Semi-monthly, per quarter.....6 cents.
Monthly, per quarter.....1 "
Quarterly, per quarter.....1 "

Newspapers, as under the old law, are sent free through the county post offices in which they are published, but hereafter there is to be no discrimination in the several States against the metropolitan press. Under the old law, newspapers were circulated in the States where published at one half the rates of papers from other States, but it did not work well. Hereafter postmasters whose receipts are less than \$200 per annum are denied the franking privilege.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, June 30, 1863.

The following letter from the Adjutant General of the United States to His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, is published for the information of those in the army seeking places in the new regiments.

JNO. W. FINNELL, Adjutant General Ky. Vols.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 23d, 1863.

His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant asking that certain enlisted men may be discharged to accept recruiting commissions as 2d Lieutenants.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the request cannot be granted, but that as soon as there is a command to which any of these men can be appointed, they will be immediately discharged upon the request of your Excellency. The foregoing is in accordance with the established rule of the Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

THOS. M. VINCENT, Asst. Adj. Gen.

THE ENROLLMENT—Rhode Island is first to complete her enrollment; Vermont next. In Rhode Island there are of the first class liable to draft, 9,748; second class, married men, 4,481; third class, soldiers in service, 1,969. The whole number of names taken are over 19,000, over three thousand of whom were aliens.

A Yankee asked a person what made him cross-eyed, and received for an answer: "Why, by sitting between two pretty girls, and trying to look at both at the same time."

Gen. Hooker has lost an army. But we hope that Gen. Meade has found it safe and sound.—Lou. Jour.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—General McClellan passed through here to-day en route for Washington.

It seems settled that Banks will be Secretary of War.

THE ATTACK AT CHARLESTON.—The evidence multiplies that we came very near taking Fort Sumter in the attack in April. Intelligence has been received from one who has been in the fort since the attack. He says that the wall on the northeastern face is cracked from top to bottom; that the last shots went through the wall, clear across the area to the opposite walls; that on the morning after the light pieces of canvas were placed over the breaches to hide them from our sight; that the officer in command telegraphed to Beauregard during the engagement that he would be compelled to surrender. A portion of this is corroborative of the testimony of Capt. Ammen, who was confident that his last shots went completely through the wall. It was apparent to all of us who watched that fight, that after the first half hour the fire of the fort perceptibly slackened, and almost ceased on the northeastern face. Admiral Dupont evidently lost a golden opportunity when he decided not to renew the attack on the following day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863. CAUSES DECIDED.

Jesse et al vs McCracken, Henry; affirmed. Griffith & Adkins vs Wilgus et al, Scott; affirmed.

Dehoney vs Hunt, Scott; reversed. Spalding vs Simms, Washington; reversed.

ORDERS.

James A. Dawson, Esq., of Hart county, admitted attorney in this court. Benler vs Wright et al, Larue; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

Rhodes vs Fletcher's ex'rs, Fayette; petition for re-hearing filed.

Shean et al vs Ditto's adm'r, Hardin; rule awarded vs appellants and cause continued. Shean et al vs Geoghegan, Hardin;

Same vs Ditto's adm'r, Hardin; Ditto's ex'r vs Shank, Hardin; Mallory vs Smith, Scott;

Cantrill et al vs Smith, Scott; Same vs Pitts, Scott;

Same vs Glover & Co., Scott—were continued. Craig vs Risk, Scott;

Thomasson vs Thomasson et al, Scott; Dehoney vs Ford et al, Scott;

Offutt vs Gano, Scott; Coffey vs Winterlower, Hardin;

Watson vs Huber & Jones, Larue—were submitted on briefs.

THURSDAY, July 2, 1863. CAUSES DECIDED.

January et al vs Henry, Harrison; affirmed. Ballinger vs Flock, Harrison; affirmed.

Taber's adm'r vs Lyon et al, Fleming; affirmed. January vs Marshall's adm'r et al, Bourbon; reversed.

Combs vs Harberson, Pendleton; reversed. Dehoney et al vs Farmers Bank of Ky., Scott; reversed.

Broadwell's heirs vs Broadwell's adm'r, Harrison; reversed.

ORDERS.

Cantrill et al vs Smith, Scott; Ashurst vs Withers, Scott;

Cantrill et al vs Pitts, Scott—were continued. Same vs Warfield, Scott;

Betts vs Young & Co., Scott; Offutt vs Simpson & Galpin, Scott—were submitted on briefs.

ADAMS COUNTY, KY., June 24th, 1863. Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

You will please announce me as a Union candidate, at the August election, to represent this county in the next Legislature

F. D. RIGNEY.

June 30, 1863—te.

Candidate for Congress.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a candidate for Congress in the 38th Congressional District. He is the regular nominee of the Union Convention of that District, which met on the 6th of May.

May 18, 1863—te.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 31st of June, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bradley, Mrs. S. D. Miles, Mrs. Emily P. Morris, Mrs. Bramer McCoy, Robert

Burns, Mrs. Mary Branham, Rev. E. O. Neele, Miss Bettie Newman, Thos.

Browning, Dr. C. P. (3) Owens, Mrs. Adaline Owens, Mr. W.

Collier, Wm. Owens, Mrs. Adaline Owens, Mr. W.

Curry, J. A. Church, John C. Quisenberry, Thos. E. Crosby, C. B.

Deny, James Rowley, A. L. Roberts, A. C. Roberts, Miss Mary E. Ross, Miss Hanna C. Dorsey, Dean

Evans, Wm. Stites, John J. Shipman, Rev. J. S. Steele, Mrs. Sarah; Stricker, Mrs. Narcis Spicer, Susan

Givney, Mrs. Bettie (2) Turner, Mariah; Taylor, Ellen; Todd, Mrs. E. L.

Gravitt, George S. Herndon, Mr. James Hunter, Miss Mary Horn, Mrs. Ada (2)

Jenkins, Robert Willey, Joseph Wright, James

Johnson, Miss Jenny Wait, Joseph Whitington, Mrs. Thos. Werthamer, Alexander

Kelly, Capt. C. A. Wright, Mrs. J. A. W. Robert Williams, John S. White, Marid

Linton, Elizabeth Moore, James Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

July 1-31.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE ALLEN county jail, as a runaway slave, 13th day of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself LEWIS. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, black complexion, with a scar on the left side of the head. Says he belongs to Jane Ferguson, of Macon county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. GRIFFIN, J. A. C.

June 26, 1863—lm.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several vacant building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.

THOS. A. THEOBALDS.

July 23-watwv.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall), on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev. J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.

June 22, 1863—LSI.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DENT, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON, Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.

GEO. P. DOERN, Prop. Louisville Azeiger.

HUGHES & PARKHILL, Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DAVIS, GREEN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market & Third Sts., Louisville, Ky.

JULIUS WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.

CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH, Of Steamer Major Anderson.

MAJ. L. T. THUSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army.

C. M. METCALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

COL. JESSE BAYLES, 4th Ky. Cavalry.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column, June 17, 1863—3m.

Agricultural College of Kentucky.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of the State Agricultural Society accept the appointment conferred on them by the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, under which they are authorized to locate the site of the Agricultural College authorized by act of Congress; and that the Secretary of this Society be directed to advertise in the public prints of the State that sealed proposals will be received by this Board until the 15th day of September, 1863, from various counties of the State, for the location of said College in such counties.

Communications to be addressed to L. J. Bradford, President Agricultural Society, Augusta, Ky.

JAMES S. WALLACE, Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural So.

June 15, 1863—lm.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound. Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.

SANFORD GOINS.

May 6, 1863—ds.

Laws of Kentucky.

We have printed and for sale at the Commonwealth office, in pamphlet form, the Acts of the called session in August, 1862, and the Public Acts for the late session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, which will be sold at 60 cents for the two sessions.

Gentlemen from a distance who may wish to procure for both sessions will remit us sixty-six cents, and we will forward them postage paid—order, for a single session, thirty-three cents, and we pay postage.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY

AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

R. B. WILSON, T. L. HOUSTON, (Late Lt. Col. 4th U. S. V.)

WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermasters' vouchers, and memorandum receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States.

Bounty Money, Back Pay, and Pensions due to discharged soldiers, the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, and back pay due to resigned officers of the army, will be promptly collected.

One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place. Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can be of much service to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Telford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor. John W. Finnell, Adjutant General Kentucky. Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Mayville, Ky.

H. J. Walker, Esq., Richmond, Ky. Hon. R. Apperson, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Capt. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine, Ky.

DOCKET
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS;
SUMMER TERM, 1863.

Commonwealth vs. Turner.....	adison.
Same vs. Grady.....	Marshall.
Same vs. Roberts et al.....	Henry.
Same vs. Same.....	Ballard.
Same vs. White.....	Lyon.
Same vs. Rowland.....	Jefferson.
Brown vs. Commonwealth.....	Jefferson.
First day...June 1st.	
Norris vs. Doniphan et al.....	Mason.
Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r.....	Boyle.
Montgomery vs. Hansford.....	Lincoln.
Pennington's ex'r. vs. Tucker.....	Lincoln.
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce.....	Lincoln.
Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al.....	Lincoln.
Montgomery vs. Benedict.....	Lincoln.
Stone vs. Harris' trustee.....	Madison.
Second day...June 2d.	
Collier et al. vs. Higgins et al.....	Pulaski.
Halcomb vs. Flinn.....	Pulaski.
Smith vs. Smith.....	Rockcastle.
McNeill et al. vs. McNeill.....	Rockcastle.
Haw vs. Johnson.....	Knox.
Fuller vs. Vermillion.....	Knox.
Tinsley vs. Watkins.....	Knox.
Third day...June 3d.	
Rice vs. Rice.....	Harrison.
Bowman vs. Sewell.....	Breathitt.
Roark et al. vs. Back et al.....	Lewis.
Doty vs. Bruce et al.....	Lewis.
Pearce's heirs vs. Perkins.....	Caldwell.
Pettit's adm'r. vs. Crook's adm'r.....	Pendleton.
Calvert vs. Sassen.....	Pendleton.
Fourth day...June 4th.	
Ridford vs. Chamberlin et al.....	Christian.
Henderson vs. Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....	Christian.
McCarty vs. McDaniel et al.....	Todd.
Bibb vs. Tomblin et al.....	Todd.
Trice et al. vs. Russell.....	Hopkins.
Applegate vs. Applegate.....	Pendleton.
Patterson et al. vs. Byrd.....	Christian.
Fifth day...June 5th.	
Letcher vs. Ingram.....	Henderson.
Barbank vs. Barrett et al.....	Henderson.
Gregory vs. McFarland, who sues.....	Henderson.
Sheffer vs. Royster.....	Hickman.
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.....	Hickman.
Byrnes vs. Reese.....	Fulton.
Sloan vs. Clark.....	Fulton.
Sixth day...June 6th.	
Davidson et al. vs. Howell.....	Fulton.
Stevens vs. Winston.....	Fulton.
Miller vs. Owen.....	Fulton.
Newton vs. Prather.....	Callaway.
Hardy vs. Harrell.....	Callaway.
Card's ex'r. vs. Nuckles.....	Callaway.
Thompson & Wallace vs. Jarrett.....	McCracken.
Seventh day...June 7th.	
Flournoy et al. vs. Cook et al.....	McCracken.
Bonhannon vs. Grief et al.....	McCracken.
Wood & Calhoun vs. Cook.....	McCracken.
Pax vs. Minter.....	Graves.
Ross vs. Wolfe.....	Graves.
Hudnall vs. Shelby.....	Livingston.
Albrook vs. Ramey.....	Livingston.
Newman, trust, & Co. vs. Johnson.....	Livingston.
Eighth day...June 8th.	
Huskin's adm'r. vs. Burke et al.....	Livingston.
Hays et al. vs. Hughes et al.....	Union.
Powell vs. Delaney.....	Union.
Cobb vs. Stewart et al.....	Union.
Lee vs. Lee.....	Davies.
Bartley et al. vs. McKinnion's adm'r.....	Davies.
Burke vs. Claybrook.....	Davies.
Ninth day...June 9th.	
McKinney vs. Daniel.....	Davies.
Beckley et al. vs. Davidson.....	Davies.
Dorsey vs. Houston.....	McLean.
Stinson's ex'r. et al. vs. Grubb's adm'r et al.....	McLean.
Shean et al. vs. Geoghegan.....	Hardin.
Same vs. Ditto's adm'r.....	Hardin.
Porciff et al. vs. Mullhall.....	Hardin.
Tenth day...June 10th.	
Buckles vs. Lambert.....	Hardin.
Ditto's ex'r. vs. Shank.....	Hardin.
Ofer vs. Winterbower.....	Hardin.
Beeler et al. vs. Wright et al.....	Larue.
Wachon vs. Huber & Jones.....	Larue.
Young's adm'r. et al. vs. Overton et al.....	Meads.
Richardson vs. Burbage et al.....	Meads.
Payne vs. Richardson.....	Meads.
Eleventh day...June 11th.	
Richardson vs. Barrett.....	Hart.
Com'th. for use of Wagoner, vs. Garvin et al.....	Hart.
Foster et al. vs. Wade.....	Simpson.
Hays vs. Lucas et al.....	Warren.
Underwood vs. Hayes.....	Warren.
Forbes vs. Bradshaw.....	Edmonson.
Ries's adm'r. vs. Sullivan.....	Mason.
Twelfth day...June 12th.	
Estill vs. Bailey.....	Fleming.
Benton vs. Dupuy et al.....	Fleming.
Taber's adm'r. vs. Lyons et al.....	Fleming.
Miller vs. Tully.....	Fleming.
Daugherty vs. Smith, Wilson & Co.....	Fleming.
Peck vs. Barnes et al.....	Harman.
Armstrong & Throop vs. Harman et al.....	Harman.
Pully et al. vs. Alexander et al.....	Madison.
Brigham vs. Brigham's adm'r.....	Lewis.
Fairburn et al. vs. Means et al.....	Lewis.
Thirteenth day...June 13th.	
Gray vs. Gould.....	Greenup.
Smith et al. vs. Logan.....	Greenup.
Hughes' heirs vs. Patton et al.....	Greenup.
Same vs. McGuire's adm'r.....	Greenup.
Scott vs. Pogo et al.....	Greenup.
Bryan et al. vs. Darlington et al.....	Greenup.
Edwards vs. Cobb.....	Greenup.
Blakeman vs. Smith et al.....	Greenup.
Fourteenth day...June 14th.	
Powell vs. Osbourne's adm'r.....	Washington.
Hays' adm'r. et al. vs. Hays.....	Washington.
Graham et al. vs. Riley.....	Washington.
Mitchell's adm'r. vs. Mitchell.....	Washington.
Alford vs. Hardin.....	Washington.
Baker vs. Steinbergen.....	Washington.
Passmore vs. Harris.....	Mercer.
Fifteenth day...June 15th.	
Green vs. Goodrum et al.....	Marion.
Monroe vs. Same.....	Marion.
McDowell et al. vs. Same.....	Marion.
Thompson et al. vs. Healy.....	Marion.
Phillips vs. Clark et al.....	Marion.
Thomas vs. Koy.....	Marion.
Allen et al. vs. Brown.....	Nelson.
Troutman vs. Barnes.....	Nelson.
Bradshaw vs. Barnes' heirs.....	Nelson.
Sixteenth day...June 16th.	
Nelson et al. vs. Miller.....	Jefferson.
Pegard et al. vs. Kellar.....	Jefferson.
Hanover vs. Bramer.....	Jefferson.
Austin vs. Keller.....	Jefferson.
Wood vs. Wright's adm'r.....	Jefferson.
Jones et al. vs. McCawley et al.....	Jefferson.
Geoghegan vs. Jewett.....	Jefferson.
Hastings & Harley vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.....	Jefferson.
Seventeenth day...June 17th.	
Spiegelhalter vs. Werne et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Lewis et al. vs. Harris et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Huffman's ex'r. vs. Thomas.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sayre vs. Lou. Un. Ben. Association.....	Lou. Chancery.
Heideback, Seasongood & Co. vs. Merkle & Co.....	Lou. Chancery.
Egg vs. Murphy.....	Lou. Chancery.
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.....	Lou. Chancery.
Eighteenth day...June 18th.	
Gordon vs. Blot et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Nineteenth day...June 19th.	
Twentieth day...June 20th.	
Twenty-first day...June 21st.	
Twenty-second day...June 22nd.	
Twenty-third day...June 23rd.	
Twenty-fourth day...June 24th.	
Twenty-fifth day...June 25th.	
Twenty-sixth day...June 26th.	
Twenty-seventh day...June 27th.	
Twenty-eighth day...June 28th.	
Twenty-ninth day...June 29th.	
Thirtieth day...June 30th.	

Same vs. Lou. City.....	Henry.
Alexander et al. vs. Stillwell's adm'r. et al.....	Henry.
Same vs. Stillwell et al.....	Henry.
Obest vs. Montgomery.....	Henry.
Hottel et al. vs. Lou. & Portland R. R. Co.....	Henry.
Randolph et al. vs. Bashaw et al.....	Henry.
Twenty-first Day...June 24th.	
Franck vs. Hays.....	Lou. Chancery.
White et al. vs. Lou. City.....	Lou. Chancery.
Storn vs. Freeman.....	Lou. Chancery.
Riley et al. vs. Shields et ux.....	Lou. Chancery.
Smith vs. Robinson et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Cope & Co. et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Hoke vs. Penton.....	Lou. Chancery.
Thomas vs. Downing.....	Oldham.
Jessie et al. vs. McCracken, et al.....	Henry.
Twenty-second Day...June 25th.	
Berry et al. vs. Randall.....	Henry.
Smith et al. vs. Jarvis et al.....	Shelby.
White vs. Booker.....	Shelby.
Same vs. Hickman et al. by guardian.....	Shelby.
Baye vs. Mershon et al.....	Shelby.
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby et al.....	Clarke.
Wills et al. vs. Lewis et al.....	Clarke.
Twenty-third Day...June 26th.	
Graves et al. vs. Sallie.....	Fayette.
Overton's ex'r. vs. Gibson.....	Fayette.
Hunt's assignee vs. Davidson's trustee.....	Fayette.
Keiser et al.....	Fayette.
Rodes vs. Letcher's trustee.....	Fayette.
Johnson's adm'r. et al. vs. Wiseman's ex'r.....	Fayette.
Steele vs. Toddhunter.....	Fayette.
Twenty-fourth Day...June 27th.	
Lilly vs. Pettitt (R. H.).....	Fayette.
Same vs. Same (B. F.).....	Fayette.
January vs. Marshall et al.....	Boarbo.
Shropshire et al. vs. Shropshire's adm'r.....	Boarbo.
Talbot vs. Winchell use of, &c.....	Boarbo.
Whitney vs. Sudduth et al.....	Boarbo.
Randall vs. Shropshire.....	Boarbo.
Twenty-fifth Day...June 28th.	
Skilman et al. vs. Muir's ex'r.....	Boarbo.
Broadwell et al. vs. Broadwell's adm'r.....	Harrison.
Magee vs. Redman.....	Harrison.
Boswell vs. Reed & Sons.....	Harrison.
Smith et al. vs. David et al.....	Harrison.
January et al. vs. Henry.....	Harrison.
Twenty-sixth Day...June 29th.	
Hicks & Craig vs. Eglar.....	Harrison.
Walden vs. Ewing et al.....	Harrison.
Lair's ex'r. vs. Lair's ex'r.....	Harrison.
Ogle vs. Clough's adm'r.....	Harrison.
Anderson vs. Cook.....	Pendleton.
Stewart et al. vs. Cook.....	Pendleton.
Combs et al. vs. Harberson.....	Pendleton.
Elliott vs. Woodson.....	Pendleton.
Twenty-seventh Day...June 30th.	
Howard et al. vs. Glass.....	Scott.
Ballingier et al. vs. Flooker.....	Scott.
Griffith & Adkins vs. Wilgus et al.....	Scott.
Griffith & Barkley vs. Same.....	Scott.
Beatty vs. Sinclair.....	Scott.
Dehoney et al. vs. Hunt.....	Scott.
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.....	Scott.
Twenty-eighth Day...July 1st.	
Craig vs. Risk.....	Scott.
Thomason vs. Thomason et al.....	Scott.
Dehoney vs. Hord et al.....	Scott.
Odett vs. Gano et al.....	Scott.
Malory vs. Smith.....	Scott.
McKinnon et al. vs. Smith.....	Scott.
Same vs. Pitts.....	Scott.
Twenty-ninth Day...July 2d.	
Kendall et al. vs. Garth's ex'r.....	Scott.
Carroll et al. vs. Smith.....	Scott.
Same vs. Pitts.....	Scott.
Same vs. Warfield.....	Scott.
Ashtur vs. Withers.....	Scott.
Betts vs. Young & Co.....	Scott.
Odett vs. Galpin & Simpson.....	Scott.
Thirtieth Day...July 3d.	
Davis vs. Scott, guardian.....	Scott.
Davis et al. vs. Wilder Jr. & Co.....	Scott.
Malory vs. Smith.....	Scott.
Edhitt, Good & Co. vs. Borders.....	Lawrence.
Belcher vs. Barrett & Powers.....	Lawrence.
Merrill vs. Holbrook.....	Carter.
Ratliffe vs. Friend.....	Johnson.
Thirty-first Day...July 4th.	
Lynch et al. vs. Hunt.....	Bath.
Thomas vs. Maupin et al.....	Montgomery.
Fitzpatrick et al. vs. Ribelin.....	Montgomery.
Hamilton vs. Barnes, White & Co.....	Montgomery.
Sheets et al. vs. Grub's ex'r.....	Montgomery.
Snyder's ex'r. vs. Snyder.....	Montgomery.
Hughart vs. Bourne et al.....	Montgomery.
Thirty-second Day...July 5th.	
Dillon et al. vs. Garnett et al.....	Boyd.
Thompson et al. vs. Gist's adm'r.....	Marshall.
Woodward vs. Trustees of Edmonston.....	Metcalfe.
Landale's ex'r. et al. vs. Beall et al.....	Metcalfe.
Dea et al. vs. McCall.....	Owen.
Perry vs. McKee.....	Owen.
Little vs. Daugherty et al.....	Morgan.
Thirty-third Day...July 6th.	
Sewell vs. Hitt's adm'r.....	Carroll.
Dean et al. vs. Garnett.....	Carroll.
Cumbers vs. Cumbers.....	Bracken.
Askins et al. vs. Jenkins.....	Bracken.
Sallee et al. vs. Stewart.....	Grant.
Blanchett et al. vs. Musselman et al.....	Grant.
Smith et al. vs. Markberry.....	Grant.
Thirty-fourth Day...July 7th.	
Collins vs. Hays et al.....	Grant.
Lindsay et al. vs. Scales.....	Boone.
Riddle vs. Boyle.....	Kenton.
Gibson vs. Light.....	Kenton.
Jones vs. Hovecamp et al.....	Kenton.
Boehr vs. Same.....	Kenton.
Hackett's adm'r. vs. Conn.....	Kenton.
Thirty-fifth Day...July 8th.	
Rodgers vs. Hodges.....	Kenton.
Finnell, Com'r. of Ky. Trust Co. Bank vs. Covington City.....	Kenton.
Robinson et al. vs. Clinkenbeard.....	Kenton.
Arnold vs. Moller et al.....	Kenton.
Clemen's adm'r. vs. Scott et al.....	Kenton.
Thirty-sixth Day...July 9th.	
Dora & Barker vs. Helm.....	Campbell.
Clark vs. Clark.....	Campbell.
Berry et al. vs. Leits.....	Campbell.
Dora vs. Helm.....	Campbell.
Thirty-seventh Day...July 10th.	
THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, DOCKETED FROM THE 30TH TO THE 7TH DAY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COURT, NOW UNDER ADVERTISEMENT, AND MAY BE DECIDED ANY DAY DURING THE TERM:	
Thirty-eighth Day...July 11th.	
Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian.....	Calloway.
Clarke vs. Brashear et al.....	Calloway.
Thirty-ninth Day...July 12th.	
Young vs. Irvine et al.....	Hardin.
Magoffin vs. Holt.....	Fayette.
Fortieth Day...July 13th.	
Guitau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. Co.....	Fayette.
Bengham vs. Same.....	Fayette.
Forty-first Day...July 14th.	
Lee vs. Forsythe et al.....	Butler.
Spalding vs. Simms et al.....	Washington.
Forty-second Day...July 15th.	
Vance et al. vs. Vance et al.....	Fayette.
Short & Co. vs. Trabue & Co.....	Lou. Chancery.
Forty-third Day...July 16th.	
Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper.....	Franklin.
Canby, by guardian vs. Platt et al.....	Boone.
Forty-fourth Day...July 17th.	
Matson vs. Matson.....	Boone.

Clutter's adm'r. vs. Com'r. Newport Safety Fund Bank.....Campbell.

Forty-third Day...July 21st.

Reader vs. Ludlow.....Kenton.

Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur.....

Forty-fourth Day...July 22nd.

Young et ux. vs. Duhme & Co.....Harrison.

Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al.....Bath.

Forty-fifth Day...July 23rd.

Winn vs. Martin (of color).....Clarke.

Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bondurant.....

Forty-sixth Day...July 24th.

Robinson vs. Best et ux.....Mason.

Soward et al. vs. Soward et al.....Fleming.

Forty-seventh Day...July 25th.

Maysville City vs. Pearce & Wallingford.....Mason.

Stockton vs. Stockton.....Fleming.

Forty-eighth Day...July 27th.

Forman et ux. vs. Stockton.....Fleming.

Graham et al. vs. Story et al.....

Forty-ninth Day...July 28th.

Story et al. vs. Graham et al.....Fleming.

Havens et al. vs. Foudry et al.....

Fiftieth Day...July 29th.

Dailey vs. Tipton.....Rowan.

Maddox vs. Kavanaugh.....Franklin.

Fifty-first Day...July 30th.

Catharine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r.....Fayette.

Wickliffe et al. vs. Same.....

Fifty-second Day...July 31st.

Richmond, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....Fayette.

Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al.....Graves.

Fifty-third Day...August 3d.

Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al.....Greenup.

Tuggle et al. vs. Gilbert.....Garrard.

Fifty-fourth Day...August 4th.

Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.....Hardin.

Dorsey's adm'r. vs. Harris.....

Fifty-fifth Day...August 5th.

Shean vs. Withers' heirs.....Hardin.

Gray vs. Wright.....Hickman.

Fifty-sixth Day...August 6th.

Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al.....Lou. Chancery.

Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.....Henderson.

Fifty-seventh Day...August 7th.

Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood.....Jefferson.

Fifty-eighth Day...August 8th.

Nieholls vs. Cornwall et al.....Jefferson.

Fifty-ninth Day...August 10th.

Sayre & Co. vs. Landen & Hidden.....Lou. Chancery.

Sixtieth Day...August 11th.

Hornsby vs. Swift.....Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-first Day...August 12th.

Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co.....Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-second Day...August 13th.

Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.....Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-third Day...August 14th.

Breckinridge's ex'r. et al. vs. Grayson et al.....Lou. Chancery.

Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank. Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-fourth Day...August 15th.

Francois vs. Smith.....Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-fifth Day...August 17th.

Bardley vs. West & Muhling et al.....Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-sixth Day...August 18th.

Hornsby et al. vs. Landenburg Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-seventh Day...August 19th.

Taylor vs. Gray.....Lou. Chancery.

Sixty-eighth Day...August 20th.

Oatman et ux. vs. Gray et al.....Kenton.

Sixty-ninth Day...August 21st.

Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzies et al.....Kenton.

Seventieth Day...August 22d.

Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al. Kenton.

Seventy-first Day...August 24th.

Arthur vs. Kennedy.....Kenton.

Seventy-second Day...August 25th.

Davis vs. Turner.....Lewis.

Seventy-third Day...August 26th.

Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.....Mercer.

Seventy-fourth Day...August 27th.

Bright et al. by guardian vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.....Mercer.

Seventy-fifth Day...August 28th.

Crutcher vs. Perkins.....Nelson.

Seventy-sixth Day...August 29th.

Shelbyville Board Internal Improvement vs. Seance.....Shelby.

Seventy-seventh Day...August 31st.

Wallace et al. vs. Sharp.....Christian.

Seventy-eighth Day...September 1st.

Hughes vs. Clifton.....Union.

Odett vs. Moffet.....Scott.

McKinnon vs. Ward.....Woodford.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES HAVE BEEN DECIDED AND ARE SUSPENDED BY PETITION FOR RE-HEARING, VIZ:

Goodman vs. Peters.....Bourbon.

Hobbs vs. Page et al.....Lou. Chancery.

Ridge et al. vs. Hodges et al.....

Goodman et al. vs. Bolton et al. Hart.

Stephens et al. vs. Benton et al. Fayette.

RULE ADOPTED OCTOBER 10, 1860.

The following was ordered to be recorded a Rule of Practice of this Court:

It shall be the duty of the counsel for the appellants, upon filing the transcript of a record in the Clerk's Office of this Court, to indorse thereon or on some paper to be filed therewith, the name of all the parties appellant and appellee, as case is desired to stand on the docket of this Court; and also a reference to the judgment sought to be reversed, designating the page of the record where it may be found.

Attorneys would very greatly accommodate the clerk by observing the above rule, and stating whether they wish process issued, or if so, to what county, and against whom. Please state residence of parties, and whether solvent or insolvent.

MANDATES AND EXECUTIONS.

Mandates and executions can be taken out during the term, after the expiration of fifteen days of actual session of the Court, not counting Sundays or periods of recess.

TAX ON APPEALS.

The tax on appeals is one dollar, and in cases must be paid to the Clerk of the Court Appeals before the case will be docketed.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro calling himself ANDY. He is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark copper color and weighs about 135 or 140 pounds. Says he belongs to William O. McReynolds, of Claiborne, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. L.

Edgarville, May 6, 1863-1861.